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enberg (Cat. 1813) and *V. bicolor* of Pursh (Fl. 1814), who evidently regarded it as native and for that reason, perhaps, a distinct species. Even if further comparison with European specimens should prove the determination of Torrey and Gray correct, its claims to a place in our indigenous flora seem to me very strong. In Pennsylvania it is widely diffused, but rare, yet abundant wherever found. It occurs in grassy meadows and on rocky slopes, remote from dwellings and never in cultivated grounds. Its entire behavior is that of a native, and hence unlike that of *V. tricolor* of the gardens, which, though it comes up from self-sown seeds, soon disappears, when not reinforced by fresh plantings, and shows no disposition to spread beyond culture. Mr. Reverchon, in the last number of the GAZETTE, reports it from Dallas county, Texas, and says: "I am satisfied it is native. I have met it in large patches in remote woods and prairies, sometimes *very far* from settlements" To this I may add the fact that it has also been collected in Colorado by Mr. Wm. A. Henry, who thus wrote me Aug. 29, 1876—"I send you more of the violet. It grows on a warm, dry slope at the mouth of Boulder Canon, in a rather inaccessible place. I have seen a few stalks further up the canon. It blooms very early, along with *Leucocrinum montanum*, so that it has probably escaped the notice of other collectors. I gathered it three years before in the same place. It *could* have been introduced, but I greatly doubt that seeds of recent introduction could have reached the spot where I found these plants."

I may here mention another addition to the flora of Colorado. Aubrey H. Smith, Esq., has kindly given me specimens of *Goodyera repens*, R. Br., collected by him on Pike's Peak, Aug. 1878. —THOS. C. PORTER.

LEPIDIDIUM CAMPESTRE, LINN.—Last September as I was just coming out of the hay fever, a farmer brought me a package of what he said was now becoming a troublesome weed. I instinctively smelled of the plant and brought back some decided symptoms of my malady. The weed proved to be *L. campestre*. As this has hitherto been a rare plant, it is of interest to know that with us it is no longer so. But this crucifer has struggled hard to attain its acclimatization. An adventurer from Europe, it came, as I believe, from Great Britain, where it was accustomed to a mild and humid climate, hence, though a great seed-bearer, ere it could become prolific of individuals it had to struggle through several generations of years in a climate involving extremes so opposite to the conditions of its native land. —S. LOCKWOOD, *Freehold, N. Jersey*.

ZOSTERA MARINA, L.—A. Engler, in a recent number of the *Botanische Zeitung*, has published some interesting observations concerning the "Eel grass," so common in the bays of our own coast. His observations relate chiefly to fertilization and growth. The following is an abstract of his paper from a late number of *Nature*.

At first the thread like stigma lies on the neighboring anther lobes,